IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA BECOMMENCEMENT OF THE SEMINOLE WAR. Billy Bowlegs Throwing the Gauntlet

to the United States. Rumored Massacre of Gen. Hopkins and His Party. den den de

We published a paragraph in yesterday's HERALD from the Savannah Courier, in which it is chief of the Seminole Indians, has formally declared war against the United States, and has resumed hosies, which had been previously interrupted by the provisional treaty entered into between the Inerived from a letter written from Florida, which adds that a rumor was prevalent at that time that General Sopkins and his small force has been massacred.

The Florida Legislature had assumed a defensive stitude, and had taken measures to repel the incurions of the savage, foe

"— the monster Brandt
With all his howling, desolating band."
Previous to their adjournment, they had passed an act authorizing the Governor of the State to organize two regiments, to be tendered to the United State peverament, and providing that if their services were rejected, and that the Indians were not removed

seed at once to effect their immediate removal. In pursuance of this act, Major A. G. Johnson, formerly of the Thirteenth regiment in Mexico, was en Brigadier General, by an almost unanimous vote. He was in Echol's regiment, and is represented as a brave and meritorious officer, worthy in every respect of the important trust committed to his

on the first of May next, the Executive should pro-

For the purpose of giving to the public all the light on this subject which our information affords, we append the latest communication received by se from our correspondent in East Florida, whose nom de plume, curious enough, appears to be Billy Bowlegs, Jr :-

Our Florida Correspondence. FORT MYERS, East Florida, CARLOOSAHATCHEE RIVER, Dec. 20, 1852.

J. C. BENNETT:

Sun—It is now some time since I have perceived in your columns anything in the shape of a communication from here; and, as I deem the news in this remote quarter interesting to many of your readers, and the public generally, I trust this may prove a sufficient reason for their publicity through the columns of your world-renowned paper. As a matter of course, the most interesting features of the news I have to commicate is in relation to the "red men of the woods. in whose midst we are stationed, and who continue to rove through their much loved hammock, swamp, and barren, unretarded, unrestrained, and uninfluenced to this day, the efforts of the government and its agente to the contrary notwithstanding.

The visit of the famous Seminole chief and suite to your city, some weeks since, has not, I presome, been entirely effaced from the memory of your citizens and seaders. They have returned to their forest home much improved in personal appearance, and deeply impressed, no doubt, with the knowledge they have obtained of the power and numbers of their stronger others, the "pale faces." Their interview with their Great Father, at Washington, has not, seemingly, been attended with the good effects hoped for and expected from it, that is, the emigration of the tribe West; and, what is less to be wished for, their conduct of late seems to reveal their determination to stand by their primitive homes to the last, at any hazard, and, if necessary, to seal their devotion to it with

Billy Bowlegs, evidently, has not had the least idea of emigrating West, since the commencement of neof emigrating West, since the commencement or ne-gotiations between him and the government agent, although numberless have been his promises to that effect. Immediately upon his arrival herefrom Wash-ington and the North, he assumed that determined east of countenence which the phrenologist would describe as belonging only to the savage when under the impression that his rights are trampled upon and disregarded, and his home and family in danger of annihilation. That he has deceived the government and its agent is no more strange to the most of us than true. He pledged his word to Gen. Blake, the agent, on leaving this place for his village (distant agent, on feaving this place for his village (distant mixty miles), to return in a specified time, or, in case of his inability to do so, to depute one of his chiefs, for the purpose of making the necessary arrange-ments preparatory to the immediate emigration of himself and tribe. The time came, and King Bow-legs, or his representative, failed to make their appear-ance, although all were looking for him with interest. but doubtful of the honesty of his intentions. Some days elapsed, and the agent despatched a portion of the Arkansas delegation to his village, for the purpose of reminding King Bowlegs of his promises, and obligations; but on arriving there found the village mostly deserted, and no tidings of him to be obtained. This, of course, dampened the prospects of the agent in his laborious mission, and tended to cause his suspicion of the treachery of the chief, but did not by any means dishearten him, for a few days after he despatched the delegation a second time, headed by Jumper, (a chief and cousin of Bowlegs,) on the same mission, but was destined to meet with like results, with only the addition of a message from the king, through a messenger, that "if anybody wanted to see him they would find him in the bush;" reminding one of General Taylor's laconic reply to a Mexican demand to surrender himself and army: "Gen. Taylor never surrenders;" and self and army: "Gen. Taylor never surrenders;" and Billy's former intimacy with the "hero departed" would lead one to the belief that the same spirit of

self and airny: "Gen. Taylor never surrenders;" and Billy's former intimacy with the "hero departed" would lead one to the belief that the same spirit of magnanimity pervaded the breasts of both.

It is now conceded on all sides—in fact, has been proven—that inducements and persuasions, so freely lavished upon this tribe to effect their removal West, have failed, utterly falled, notwithstanding the few hopes of success which have from time to time been entertained by those concerned, and there seems to be no recourse left but their immediate expulsion by force of arms; thus proving to King Bowlegs the truth of the words of his Great Father, at Washington, while helding their big talk there, that "your pefusal to emigrate will prove the utter annihilation of yourself and tribe." To this, no doubt, they have made up their minds; and with an instinct invariable among the human family, but highly prominent in the Indian character, a love of country outweighing every other consideration, and with a firm conviction of having right and justice on their side, they have, no doubt, nerved themselves to the resolution to occupy the hunting grounds of their fathers untrammelled, or to leave their bones to bleach thereon, "neath the genial sun of their native clime.

Thus matters stand at present. Gen. Blake is to proceed in a few days to Tallahassee, to make arrangements with Governor Broome for the immediate transmission of the State volunteers to the Indian nation, of whom there are about a thousand raised, waiting for the word "forward." Operations, it is

proceed in a few days to Tallahassee, to make arrangements with Governor Broome for the immediate transmission of the State volunteers to the Indian nation, of whom there are about a thousand raised, waiting for the word "forward." Operations, it is expected, will commence early in February next. Many more will necessarily have to be raised, and everything is being done for a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, but with what success time alone can reveal. Certainly the number of Indians is comparatively small when compared beside the force to be brought against him; but quite sufficient, nevertheless, to cost us much treasure, and, what is more to be deplored, the lives of many of our fellow citizens. To conclude this part, I quote here a few words from a speech made by General Pierce, our President elect, delivered in the U. S. Senate, January 9th, 1840, on the armed occupation of Florida. He says—"It is a very easy thing to discourse here of sweeping a country, embracing 45,000 square miles, situated in the tropical regions, with a climate gental to the savage, but deadly to the white man—portions of it, still unexplored, abounding in provisions suited to the habits of the Indian, and furnishing secure retreats, known and accessible to him alone—but to do it is an impossibility." And again: "The blood of our patrictic citizens has been poured out there like water, the lives of many of our most able officers and faithful soldiers have been scrifteed, and the resources of the nation have been drained, in a hitherto fruitless attempt to remove cruel, artful, and treacherous bands of savages, whom no treaty obligations can blad, and whose tender mercies are manifested in the deliberate and iodiscriminate murder of helpless infants and defenceless mothers."

This is all too true, as experience has taught and history proved to us. But the people of the State seem determined to overlook all so-called impossibilities, and choose the lesser evil of encountering the savage for and virtually expelling him from their st

Apropos of General Pierce. The news of his election was received here with great approbation by a majority of the command—indeed, I may say, was macticed almost unanimously, the few exceptions occurring among the men of Mexico, who there conceived a sort of veneration for the old here and

their victorious commander—bonorable exceptions indeed. The boat bringing the news came nobly up the river, displaying from her masthead our ever glorious banner, the "stars and stripes," while along the bank of the river stood a portion of that gallant little army. (companies E, G, and B, 1st Artillery,) ready to do honor to either man who should be elevated to the chief magistracy of our glorious Union; and the election of General Frank. Pierce was hailed with joy by some who could bear witness to his gallantry in the field, by more who have viewed with pride his services to his State and nation as a jurist and statesman, and by all for his patriotism, sound principles, and spotless character, as a soldier, statesman, and citizen. Certainly we all expected to do honor to General Scott, as our next President, taking for granted his long and arduous services to his country, his bearing as a military chieftain and gallant soldier, as a public man and a high minded gentleman—in a word, his world-wide fame for all that is noble and generous—that his election was sure. But the people have willed otherwise; and may their choice fulfil their highest expectations, his administration prove a blessing to our common country, and the name of Franklin Pierce add new lustre to that roll of great and good men, at the head of which is placed that of our own beloved Washington. More anon. Yours truly,

BILLY BOWLEGS, JR.

As still further bearing upon this interesting subject, we think it proper to republish the communication laid before Congress last weak by the President

ject, we think it proper to republish the communica-tion laid before Congress last week by the President of the United States, which shows the animus of the existing government in relation to the Indians of

VASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1853.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE UNITED STATES.—

I have the honor herewith to transmit a report from the Secretary of the Interior, from which it appears that the efforts of that department to induce the Indians remaining in Florida to migrate to the country assigned to their tribe west of the Mississippi have been entirely unsuccessful. The only afternative that now remains is either to compel them by force to comply with the treaty made with the tribe in May, 1832, by which they agreed to migrate within three years from that date, or to allow the arrangement made with them in 1844, referred to in the Secretary's report, by which they were to remain in the temporary occupancy of a portion of the peninsula until the government should see fit to remove them, to continue.

the government should see fit to remove them, to continue.

It cannot be denied that the withholding of so large a portion of her territory from settlement is a serious injury to the State of Florida; and although, ever since the arrangement above referred to, the Indians have manifested a desire to remain at peace with the whites, the presence of a people who may at any time, and upon any real or fancied provocation, be driven to acts of hostility, is a source of constant anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants on that border.

There can be no doubt, also, that the welfare of the Indians would be promoted by their removal from a territory where frequent collisions between them and their more powerful neighbors are daily becoming more inevitable.

On the other hand, there is every reason to believe

more powerful neighbors are daily becoming more inevitable.

On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that any manifestations of a design to remove them by force, or to take possession of the territory allotted to them, would be immediately retailated by acts of cruelty on the part of the defenceless inhabitants.

The number of Indians now remaining in the State is, it is true, very inconsiderable, (not exceeding, it is believed, five hundred.) but owing to the great extent of country occupied by them, and its adaptation to their peculiar mode of warfare, a force very disproportioned to their numbers would be necessary to capture or expel them or even to protect the white settlements from their incursions. The military force not stationed in that State would be inadequate to these objects, and if it should be determined to enforce their removal, or to survey the territory allotted to them, some addition to it would be necessary, as the government has but a small force available for that service. Additional appropriations for the support of the army would also in that event be necessary.

For these reasons I have degreed, it neares to submit

the whole matter to Congress, for such action as they may deem best.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

As the finale to these important pieces of information, we give the following editorial from the Washington Union of the 21st instant, all which will suffice to enlighten our readers on the war in which our government is about to re-engage with the relics of the Seminole nation, and which must, as an inevitable consequence, terminate in the expulsion of the red men from their ancient hunting

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

We publish to day a special message relating to the Seminole Indians, which was sent to the House of Representatives on Wednesday. This message is a confession by the administration that it is not competent to deal with the handful of savages which hold a large portion of the peninsula of Florida; for it turns the subject over to Congress, after nearly four years of inefficiency and mismanagement. Had the administration confessed its inability to cope with the Seminole savages, and applied to Congress for advice and direction at an earlier day, we would not have complained. But the annual estimates have been sent in; the Committee of Ways and Means has made its report; and but six weeks of the session remain, while many grave matters demand the attention of Congress.

has made its report; and but six weeks of the session remain, while many grave matters demand the attention of Congress.

Our readers will remember that we have from time to time foretold the result of the policy which was being pursued toward the seminoles, and urged more vigorous measures, on the score of economy, and in justice to the people of Florida. Some time ago we announced, on reliable authority, that the Indians would not fulfil their promises, and that the engagements which the administration prevailed upon Billy Bowlegs to enter into in this city would be repudiated, and the ridiculous proceeding end in nothing. We also stated our belief that matters would be delayed, so as to throw upon the next administration a task which the administration now in power was bound to perform—rendered vasily more difficult by stolld inefficiency and ridiculous mismanagement. By the treaty of 1832 the Florida Indians engaged to ge West to lands set apart for them. A large portion of them have gone West, and now occupy the lands which were given by the government in lieu of those in Florida which they stipulated to leave. A fragment, consisting of not more than five hundred souls, remain under the temporary constants of 1842 whose research. more than five hundred souls, remain under the tem-perary arrangement of 1842, whose presence is a great wrong to Florida, and a serious check to the prosperity

of that State.

At an early period of General Taylor's administration
At an early period which demanded prompt action on At an early period of General Taylor's administratiou an outbreak occurred which demanded prompt action on the part of the government. There was a great show of activity and vigor, but nothing was accomplished. A large force was moved from distant points, and at great cost, into Florida, where it was kept inactive for a while, and then withdrawn in order to give full scope to a stroke of policy which was worthy of the whig party. The regular troops were not allowed to march against the indians, and the State authorities were not permitted to take the necessary steps to force the Indians to emigrate, but a message was sent to the West to induce Wild Cat to come on at the head of a commission, and persuade the Seminoles to evacuate Florida. It required no unusual degree of ragacity to foresee that such a ridiculous scheme would miscarry. Since the failure of the Wild Cat commission, Mr. Fillmore's administration concluded a centract for the removal of the Florida Seminoles. We have been informed that a large amount of money has been paid under that contract. Not that dilatory device turns out to be a failure also, as no one ever doubled the would, and the President, within six weeks of the end of the session, gives up, and appeals to Congress, under it would, and the Fresdent, within six weeks of the end
of the session, gives up, and appeals to Congress, under
circumstances which aford no time for adequate legislatien. In this behalf the conduct of the whig dynasty
would justify severe animadversion. But we forbear;
for its policy is in keeping with its long course of inemciency and its unbroken series of blunders.

FIGHT WITH A JAQUAR, OR AMERICAN TIGER. A correspondent of the Galveston News gives the following account of a desperate fight between Mr. Absolom Williams, who is about seventy years of age, his wife, and an enormous tiger, which occurred about the 1st of December, at Mr. W.'s residence: age, his wife, and an enormous tiger, which occurred about the 1st of December, at Mr. W.'s residence:—
The tiger was first discovered on the premises of Mr. James Drake, who lives in the north portion of Jefferson county, where it entered his enclosure, attacked his horses, and killed one, besides wounding two others. While the tiger was committing his depredations, it was discovered by Francis Drake, son of the proprietor of the premises, who fired a shot gun at it, wounding it in the side, but not dangerously, when it made its escape. The next day, while Mr. and Mrs. Williams were sitting in their house, (the rest of the family being absent.) they were startled by a strange noise in the yard, in front of their house. Mr. W., on going out, discovered his dog engaged with a tiger, when he seized an oxyoke, and aimed a blow at the "varmint," but, missing it, struck his dog. The dog then got away from the tiger, and retreated. In an instant the tiger sprung on Mr. Williams, and, seizing him by the hand, jerked him about twenty feet. The old gentleman, finding himself in the too powerful grasp of the wild animal, courageously determined to give it the best "rough and tumble fight" in his power, and, having no weapons within reach, he seized the tiger by the throut with his other hand, and, throwing his whole strength forward, crushed the tiger to the ground, both falling side by side. At this time Mrs. Williams came to the rescue, with a gun, which she snapped at the tiger, but, there being no priming in the pan, it did not go off. Mr. W. then, with one arm round the tiger's body, and grasping its throat with his other hand, by an effort discapaged himself. The tiger, discovering a new adversary in the person of Mrs. W., jumped at her, and with one arm round the tiger's body, and grasping its throat with his other hand, by an effort disengaged himself. The tiger, discovering a new adversary in the person of Mrs. W., jumped at her, and attempted to grasp her head within its jaws, while it struck and lacerated her breast with its fore paws. She tried to avoid the monster, but was felled to the ground. The tiger made another grosp at her head, his upper teeth penetrating at the top of her skall, and sliding along the bone, peeled off the skin till they met the lower teeth, which penetrated on the right side of her face. In the meantime, Mr. W. had seized the ox-yoke again, and, giving the tiger a tremendous blow, caused it to leave Mrs. W., when it leaped into the house and got under the bed. The door was immediately closed, and the monster secured. Mr. W. was exhausted from the effects of his wounds, from which the blood flowed in streams; but not so his better half. When she saw their untual for thus attempt to take poscession of their house, she determined to fluish the battle, and, not withstanding the severity of her wounds, her dress alroest entirely torn from her person, and covered with blood, she deliberately took the gun, and, shaking some powder from the barrel into the pan, placed the muzzle between one of the ope-aings which the logs of the house afforded, and fired with steady and deadly aim. The tiger was killed. When subsequently measured, it was found to he to the powerfield would be deadly and deadly aim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1853. Bill for a Branch Mint in New York Opposition on the Part of Pennsylvania Necessity for a Ment in that City-Obstruct on to Business

York and Washington Railroad—The House in a "Fix"—Further Action on the Mint Bill.

Yesterday the morning hour, which should have been devoted to the reception of reports of committees, was frittered away by a discussion upon an obsolete claim of Mr. Cullymore, for compensation as a member of Congress about forty years since, which was ultimately very properly tabled. The result of the delay thus occasioned, was to prevent the con-sideration of the bill establishing a branch mint in the city of New York, which was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Brooks-Mr. Chandler, from Pennsylvania, having objected to the second reading of the bill; and before a vote could be taken, the morning hour expired, which, in the estimation of the Chair, sent the bill to the Speaker's table, to increase the lumber which has already accumulated there, and whence it would probably not be resuscitated.

There is something very illiberal, and I may add unpatriotic, in this continued and pertinacious opposition to the measure by Mr. Chandler, on the part of the State which he represents, arising from a most absurd jealousy of the Empire City. As has been often remarked, immense quantities of bullion annually arrive at New York, which must be sent, at considerable risk and expense, to Philadelphia, to be coined, and afterwards returned, thereby incurring a delay and risk which works vast injustice; and there cannot be a greater proof of the necessity for a branch mint in New York, than the opposition which is offered, arising from a conviction that a large proportion of the business of the mint at Philadelphia is the conversion into coin of the gold and silver arriving in a crude state from the Empire City.

Mr. Brooks was addressing the House against the rejection of the bill, and it evidently must come up as the unfinished business of yesterday. Indeed, such was understood to be the opinion of the Speaker himself, notwithstanding his previous decision, when the House took up the special order.

If Congress is ever to transact the business of the country, and to act upon the various important subjects that are continually recurring, it must be effected by the abrogation of the present absurd rules, which prevent the consideration of any measure, however uagent, if a solitary member objects; and when the sense of the House is taken, it requires a two-thirds vote to suspend their operation—and which were framed, I presume, in the same spirit which required that the statue to be erected to Washington should be in the Roman costume, and executed by a foreign artist—when no conception could be formed of the great increase of public business calling for the action of Congress, on the amazing progress of the republic, in intelligence, magnitude, and advancement in the arts and sciences.

It is just a month since I sent you a synopsis of the hight. There is something very illiberal, and I may add

tion of Congress, on the amazing progress of the republic, in intelligence, magnitude, and advancement in the arts and sciences.

It is just a month since I sent you a synopsis of the bill which Mr. Doty intends to submit for the construction of a railroad on a direct line from New York to Washington, but which, under the rules that prescribe the routine of business, he has, as yet, been unable to introduce. This is an important measure, for two reasons—it would create competition, by which the present monopoly would be destroyed, which renders the route between New York and the capital of the Union, that every person from the north must travel who has business at the capital, the worst conducted, most inconvenient and dearest line in the Union, and would greatly shorten the distance. At present, a traveller has to pay seven dellars and a half for a distance of only two hundred and thirty miles, when he can go from New York to Montreal, which is three hundred and eighty-seven, for six dollars and a half. It is true that the States of Maryland and New Jersey pick the pockets of the public, by exacting each of them fifty cents as a toll from travellers; but even with this imposition, the fare should not exceed six dollars. The tax is an unconstitutional one, and were it resisted would cease; but the companies pay it, whose interest it is to propriet and the first part of the property of the property of the property of the public to the public to the property of the public to the public to the property of the public to the public to the property of the public to the public to the property of the public to the public to the property of the public to the public to the public to the public to the public the property of the public to the

the fare should not exceed six collars. The tax is an unconstitutional one, and were it resisted would cease; but the companies pay it, whose interest it is to propitiate the State Legislatures, which, in their return, secure them a monopoly.

This would be destroyed, as I have already stated, by the bill in question; but which, it is probable, will not be brought up this session, and if it is, it will be at too late a period for efficient action, owing to the existence of the antiquated rules that exist.

The House got into a rather amusing "fix" at the close of the debate on the Small Notes bill, the members voting not forming a quorum when the yeas and nays were moved. These having subsequently been called, the Speaker decided that they could not be taken on the bill when no quorum was present, forgetting that the required number which was undoubtedly present, would do away with his objection.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, appealed against this decision; but the Speaker still adhered to his view of the subject, and refused to entertain the appeal until it should be ascertained that a quorum was present. After considerable time had been spent, and much excitement created, the appeal of Mr. Stephens was laid on the table, the bill was passed—the clock pointing ominously to four, of which the stomachs of some gentlemen afforded, I presume, sufficient indication, and the House adjourned, members doubtless having a better appetite for dinner than the manufacture of "shinplasters."

This morning the Speaker decided that Mr. Chandler had a right to speak in support of his objection to the second reading, although Mr. Brooks had not relinquished the floor yesterday, who proceeded to argue at length in support of his position, and who pretended that his object was to prevent the bill from having an undue preference, but who really meant to "use up" the morning hour.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1853.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853. Congressional Mode of Killing Time-The Speaker's Table-The House in Another "Fix"-New York Branch Mint Bill Discussion-Motion to Sit with Closed Doors Negatived-Probability of the Passage of the Mint Bill.

Among the effectual modes of killing time, which

can be adopted in the House of Representatives, that of taking the ayes and nays, and appointing tellers, are the most so; the former of these, besides, has the appearance, on the journals, of doing business, and the constituencies in this way have an opportunity of ascertaining if their representatives are present, and in what way they voted. This course was successfully pursued on Wednesday, when the ayes and nays were repeatedly taken; and a short time before the House adjourned, there were no less than four votes to that effect pending at the same time, and at an hour too late for any fresh business to be taken up. This will be perceived, when I state that one was for going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union-another was to take up the business on the Speaker's table-the third was on a call of the

House, and the fourth was on the motion to adjourn. The time taken up in calling the roll averages from twenty to twenty-five minutes; consequently the de termining the first and two last of these propositions -the latter being privileged motions, which had to be put in preference toany other-completely " used up" nearly an hour and a quarter; and having been decided in the negative, the remaining question that had to be disposed of, was with reference to going to

the Speaker's table. Now, the Speaker's table, if one might judge from his hospitable and abundant display on the Fourth of July, and Christmas, and New Year's day, must be rather attractive an affair, to which few members, unless they had the terrors of the Maine Liquor law before their eyes, would have any aversion; but to be groping among a profusion of dry and statistical papers in the House, at an hour when the stomachs honorable gentlemen are rather in an uprouriouand insubordinate state, is quite a different matter; and the only alternative that remained was again to listen to the not over mellifluous voice of the clerk calling the roll or to adjourn-the only move that remained to prevent being "check-mated" at this stage of the proceedings-and a motion to that effect accordingly prevailed, the entire business of the day being comprised in the hour devoted to the conside-ration of the New York Branch Mint bill, which was consumed by Mr. Chandler, in a rather erratic speech

consumed by Mr. Chandler, in a rather erratic speech against the measure.

On Thursday, the morning hour was again devoted to the same subject, when Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, came out in opposition, purely on pecuniary grounds, and was ably replied to by Mr. Briggs, of New York, who showed conclusively that the cost to grounds, and was asly replied to by Mr. Briggs, of New York, who showed conclusively that the cost to the country would not exceed \$250,000—the remaining amount the city authorities being prepared to meet. Mr. Seymour followed, who handled Mr. Chandler "without gloves," and treated the question in a national and patriotic point of view, and who attributed the original establishment of a mint at Philadelphia to its being at that time the seat of the general government, and the prevalence of those monarchical ideas, of which the people of this country had not then rid themselves. The seat of government, he contended, is in the hearts and will of the American people, and its nominal location at Washington, he said, must be changed, whenever the extension of territory should require the choice of a mere central position.

The morning hour had expired before he had concluded, and the House took up the business on the Speaker's table, when the French Spellation bill was reached, but which the Chair refused to take up, until the class should be reached.

to which it properly belonged, which is the last but one. This decision was appealed against, but was ustained by the House. Subsequently, motions were made to go into Committee on the State of the Union, and for other purposes, and at the usual hour the sitting terminated, during which the ayes and nays were taken only four times.

This being private bill day, the House took up the bill granting relief to David Myerle, which has been before Congress for about seven years, who claims having sustained loss by the rejection of water-rotted hemp which he agreed to furnish the government. The yeas and nays were taken on a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived, and on the final passage of the bill, which was carried by a majority of four.

At this stage of proceedings, Mr. Polk, renewed a motion which he made yesterday, to reconsider a vote referring the message of the President and report of the Secretary of State, in relation to the seizure and confiscation of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, to the Committee on Foreign Relations, professing to entertain great apprehensions as to their publication, and concluded with the novel motion that the House be cleared of strangers. This was negatived by an overwhelming majority, and the document having been read, was found to contain no information whatever.

The New York Branch Mint bill did not come up today, and lies over till Monday; from what I can discover, and in the estimation of the friends of the bill, I am happy to say there is every probability of its being favorably entertained by the House.

The House adjourned over till Monday. N. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853. The Segar Trade-One Year's Import-Amount of

Gold Alloyed in California. The following is a comparative view of the imperi of segars in the fiscal years '48-9 to '51-2, inclusive:-

This table is quite instructive in a politico-ecoomico sense, as well as in reference to the habits of our people, considered as they are in Europe, as the most inveterate consumers of the "pestilant weed" among civilized nations.

Of the 149,000 thousands of other than Cuba segars imported in the last fiscal year, two-thirds were received from the Hanse Towns and Holland, where the genuine article is imitated with American, or with American and other tobacco mixed-the cedar for the boxes being also imported from Cuba. It will thus be seen that scarcely one half the imported segars sold at retail, as "Habaneros," are spurious, and the profits obtained on them must be very great No exorbitant tax was ever imposed upon any peo No exorbitant tax was ever imposed upon any people that means were not found to evade it. Partly from the inferiority of the material used in Germany and Holland, and partly from the very great saving in the price paid for twisting, and from other causes, which dealers will understand, the country is thus supplied with an inferior article so closely resembling the genuine as to deceive a large portion of consumers. Again, the average invoice cost of Cuba segars, under a specific duty, (1842 to '46) was \$16, and the average cost under the advalorem tariff, ('47 to '52) was \$14, and yet it is notorious that in Havana they cannot be bought for less than \$2 to \$8 per thousand more in the latter than in the former period.

period.

In regard to one of the habits of the American people, as evinced by these tables, the entire importation of segars during the last fiscal year is shown to have been 319,000 thousand, costing per actual entries at the custom houses, \$2,985,107; if to this we add 6 per cent for freight, insurance and charges, and 40 per cent for the duties, we have a sum of \$4,385,256; to this we may again add 7½ per cent as the least probable importers' profits, making \$4,685,125; and again, to the latter 10 per cent as the lowest probable profits of the jobber or second dealer, making \$5,153,637; and last of all on this sum, estimate the retailer's profits at full 20 per cent, and we have a sum of \$6,184,364—over six millions of dollars—as the expenditure for an article wholly and entirely of luxury, and which a large portion of the community consider as immoral, pernicious and unhealthy. Will any one undertake to enlighten us as to the home consumption of home made segars?

The quantity of gold assayed at the United States Assay office in San Francisco, and ingots issued, from the commencement of its operations until November, 1852, was as follows:

Pieces of Ten dollars.

\$1,753,413

Twenty dollars.

\$1,753,413

Twenty dollars.

\$1,753,413

Fifty dollars.

\$1,931,946

Five hundred dollars.

\$1,600,122 In regard to one of the habits of the American

Bars

Total. \$22,379,859

The pieces vary in weight according to their respective fineness as compared with the gold of the United States. In repeated instances of recoinage and assay at the mint at Philadelphia, no loss has been found to have been sustained. Congress has, however, prohibited their receipt for customs and other public dues.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1853. Trial, Conviction, and Sentence of Cottingham, for Robbing the Post Office of Letters.

A trial has been going on for a few days past, be

fore the United States District Court, Judge Hall on the bench, which has excited very gene est, on account of the former good character of the accused, and the fact that great pains had been taken by the prisoner and some of his friends to get the impression abroad that the whole affair was the result of a combination against him, on the part of the government officers and the clerks in the Albany Post Office. I allude to the case of George Cotting bam, a clerk in this Post Office for several years previous to May last. He was arrested for purloining letters containing money, and other valuables, through the efforts of Mr. Holbrook, one of the Post Office agents, who, after tracing various previous let-Omec agents, who, after tracing various previous letters to him, finally succeeded in detecting him by means of what is called a "decoy letter." The case was first tried in October last, in the United States Circuit Court, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury—nine being for conviction, and three for acquittal. On the present trial, Cottingham was defended, with great ability, by Hon. Refus Peckham and D. Wright, Esq.; Hon. Horace Wheaton acting for the government, in the absence of Mr. Lawrence, U. S. District Attorney, who was engaged beforethe Grand Jury.

Grand Jury.

The case was given to the jury at about four o'clock yestersay afternoon, and they came in at about nine in the evening, stating that they had not agreed, and asking for some further instructions on some legal points. They came in again at ten o'clock, still disagreeing, and were again sent out for further consultation. At two o'clock this morning, they sent word to Judge Hall that they had agreed, when the Judge very kindly repaired to the Court House, and received their verdict of guilty. At nine o'clock this morning, on the opening of the Court, the prisoner was brought in for sentence; and on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he addressed the Court as to some points in the testimony, thanking the Judge and the jury for the kindness shown him throughout, but calling Heaven to witness that he was entirely innocent of the offences charged.

The Judge addressed him in a very kind and feeling manner, bringing tears to his own eyes and those of many others present, remarking that the verdict of the jury met his entire approval—that no fair minded man. anxious to vindicate the laws of his country, could have arrived at a different result from the evidence in this case—that if he, the prisoner, had failen at a moment of temptation, he hoped he would hereafter lead an upright and honest life, and thus reinstate himself in the confidence of his friends and the community; and that he should make the term of the sentence somewhat less than he might otherwise have done, on account of the evidence he had shown of previous good character. He then sentenced him to ten years and four months at hard laber in the State prison at Auburn.

The prisoner has a wife and several children, who, of course, have the warm sympathics of the entire community.

All who have attended during this session of the d Jury.

or coarse, have the warm sympathies of the entire community.

All who have attended during this session of the United States Court, speak in the highest terms of the ability, promptness, and impartiality, exhibited by Judge Hall, who, you are aware, has recently been appointed to fill the place of Judge Conkling, who was appointed Minister to Mexico. All predict that Judge Hall will make a most popular and distinguished Judge.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY .- The Sten ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—The Steubenville (Ohlo) Union, of the 15th inst., gives an account of another heart rending calamity, which occurred at section 25 of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, on Tuesday, 12th inst. The eastera end of the tunnel had been driven bet about fifteen feet, and there were some ten persons in it at the time, mong them one of the Messrs. Salsbury, contractions the western the ways and the property of the contraction. time, mong them one of the Messes. Salsbury, contractors, when the rock roofling over head gave way, crushing five of the men to death in the twinkling of an eye. A sixth man was partiy buried in the fragments of the rock, and was dag out with his leg badly broken and crushed. Those who were close up to the termination of the work in the hill escaped. The unfortunate men were dug out as soon as possible, and on Wednesday evening brought to this city and interred in the Catholic burying ground. Three of them leave families which were dependent on them for daily bread. Here is a field for the exercise of charity.

Voyage of the Steamer Amory from Sew York.

[Translated from the Boietin Mercantil de Puerto Rico, Ecc. 29.]

We are happy to be able to present our readers with the joyful intelligence that this steamer reached San Tomas on the 26th. She experienced on her trip a furious tempest, which placed her in the most serious danger; and had it not been for her excellent qualities as a sea-going vessel, and for the solidity of her machinery, she would infallibly have perished. The passengers who were on board of her during the trip, take delight in saying that our steamship is perfectly adapted to the purpose to which she is destined; of the truth of this the inhabitants of the island will very soon be fully convinced.

the trip, take delight in saying that our sceamship is perfectly adapted to the purpose to which she is destined; of the truth of this the inhabitants of the island will very soon be fully convinced.

We lay before our readers an interesting communication from San Tomas, giving an account of the arrival of this steamer, and the details of her voyage, during which she was so severely assailed by the bad weather. The public, which has always read with interest everything connected with an enterprise which is to be productive of such advantageous results, will not read with indifference the following account of the voyage of the steamer Borinqueno, (the Amory.) from New York to St. Thomas.

Yesterday (26th), at five o'clock in the afternoon, the steamship Bovinqueno entered the port of San Tomas, after having suffered not a little from the inclemency of the weather, and after having escaped more than one danger on her trip from New York, which latter port she left on the 11th, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. Fortunately we have to report no accident whatever, neither among the passengers nor among the crew, notwithstanding the difficulties and dangers which they underwent; they are all in good health, and good order and harmony were maintained throughout, the provisions having been abundant to the end.

About two hours after having set sail, and when the vessel was opposite Sandy Hook, it was perceived that the copper pipe conveying the dry steam to the starboard boiler, did not work, and that the steam was therefore confined in said boiler, and it was soon discovered that the pressure of the steam had severely injured the pipe, at the same time that it prevented the valves from working. As a consequence of this accident, and while this evil was being remedied, they were obliged to put out the fires in the furnaces, and lay at anchor till the next day, when it was stongth more prudent to return to New York than to continue the voyage.

This having been done, engineers and mechanics were called to repair

continue the voyage.

This having been done, engineers and mechanics were called to repair the damage, and on the lifteenth, at half-past one in the afternoon, it being supposed that everything was in good order, the Borinqueno resumed her voyage. The weather was magnificent, and the vessel, speeding along at the rate of ten or eleven knots per hour, had soon lost sight of the port of New York. The voyage continued without any incident worth mentioning until the 16th, when, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent wind began to blow from the W. and W.S.W. sea very heavy; the wind kept on increasing, and at six it had got to be a furious hurricane, and so much so, that even the machinists and firemen could not resist seasickness, and the fires had to be extinguished. The captain and some of the passengers who had navigated the Gulf many times, say that they never experienced so severe a gale in those latitudes.

After about sixty hours the fury of the storm began to abate, and the barometer to rise. The machinists and firemen having recovered, the furnace was once more lit up, and the machines began to work anew and with good success. But as it seemed to be written that the misfortunes of the vessel were not to stop so soon, on the 20th a new accident occurred to stop the progress of the vessel. It was discovered that the pipe conveying the water to one of the boilers, was obstructed. The fires had therefore to be extinguished once more, to allow an investigation into the cause of this. That having been done, a small tin lamp was found within one of the flues of the boilers, forgotten and left there, doubtless, by some one of the mechanics employed in the building of the vessel, and which was the cause of this new difficulty. The vessel was delayed once more for twelve hours, after which they set out again, everything being repaired, and continued the voyage, with the disadvantage of wind ahead and a heavy sea.

When the gale began to blow on the 16th, the

eavy sea.

When the gale began to blow on the 16th, the

when the gale began to blow on the 16th, the pump carrying the water from the condenser to the boilers got out of order, and though it was used during several days after, and including the 21st, it was no longer possible to make use of it, and they were obliged to feed the cold water boiler by means of an auxiliary pump, whence it resulted that the speed of the vessel, which was originally of ten or eleven miles per hour, was reduced, whenever the water was renovated, to three or four.

But this was not the end of their misfortanes. On the 25th, at ten in the morning, the vessel leaked considerably, and although the pumps, which are worked by the machinery, were set in motion, no favorable result was obtained, and the water entered faster than it was ejected by the pumps. The captain became alarmed, but did not any the less on hat account fail to take such measures as he deemed xpedient. The hands were set to work with buckets at the fore-hatchway, while the passengers were directed to the head-pump. It was finally feared, however, that notwithstanding their strenuous efforts, the water was rising, and would soon put out the fires in the furnaces; under this apprehension, the captain gave orders that the boats should be prepared without abandoning the work, that provisions and water should be prepared, and that the passengers and crew should be distributed in them. He also remembered to impress them with the necessity of preserving order and discipline when they should leave the vessel. About three hours after, however, such was the order with which both the crew and passengers applied themselves to work, that the vessel was free, and then it was discovered that the cause of this was that some coal had got into the pumps, and prevented them from working.

Great were the fear and anxiety of all the persons on

vented them from working. Great were the fear and anxiety of all the persons on Great were the fear and anxiety of all the persons on board. All considered their lives in imminent peril. The recourse to the boats was regarded as very uncertain; but there was not one among the erew or passengers who failed to do his duty. The utmost emulation was shown by all on board, and all evinced a perfect resignation to the fate which they expected. At the beginning of the last trouble, the captain shaped his course towards Porto Rico, whence they were distant some ninety or a hundred miles. As soon as the mature and cause of the accident were discovered, however—and there was every reason to hope that it would not be repeated—he made for St. Thomas.

Thomas.

The captain and passengers are lavish of their praise of the excellent qualities of the vessel. Had she not possessed them to an eminent degree, she never could have resisted the violence of the hurricane.

The vessel is to undergo immediate repairs, and nothing will be spared to place her in a sea-worthy condition, with the briefest delay, after which she will repair to Porto Rico, where, it is to be hoped, she will fully and satisfactorily answer the purpose for which she is destined.

PETTIBONE TUNNEL, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The ceremony of the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was celethe Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was celebrated last week with signal success, would have been necessarily postponed for some time, in consequence of the unfinished state of the Pettibone tunnel, but for an ingenious and bold expedient, by which the tunnel was for the present dispensed with, and the train of five hundred visiters, and thirteen locomotives of the heaviest class, made to traverse the summit of the mountain not yet fully perforated. This was done by means of a temporary zigzag track, cut in the face of the mountain, and furnished with rails, by means of which, sections of road called Y's, diverging from each other by switches in a reversed direction, and thus mounting above each other, at an inclination of 330 feet to a mile. Over these sections the locomotives, each drawing two long passenger the incomotives, each drawing two long passenger cars, with its complement of passengers, ascended at a pace of lifteen miles an hour, and descended safely in the same manner on the other side, stopping at the end of each station to reverse the motion. The

in the same manner on the other side, stopping at the end of each station to reverse the motion. The transit of the mountain was accomplished in the outward trip by torchlight, and it is thus described by a correspondent of the Baltimore American:—

At the foot of this mountain the mouth of the tunnel was discerned, with the lamps of the miners glaring within. Our entire train consisted of twenty-six cars; and thirteen of Ross Winans' most powerful locomotives were in waiting, puffing and panting like war horses, rendy to take us across the summit of the rugged mountain before us. After some delay, during which darkness closed in upon us, two cars were harnessed to each of the iros horses, and all being in readiness, the ascent was commenced, the first locomotive turning out of the first Y, as it is called, before the second one is started, and so on until the whole side of the mountain was dotted with those fiery monsters, which, in the darkness, presented a scene that was perhaps never before witnessed in the world, and probably may never be again. The ascent of the mountain is by tacking to and fro, on its side, up to its summit, and then down in a similar manner on the other side, the track being laid in deep and broad cuts on the side of the maintain. These tracks run so closely parallel with each other, but at different elevations, that at times the trains were so near together that the passengers could call up or down to each other, and be distinctly heard, as they passed.

On reaching the summit, those in the seventh of

on or down to each care; they passed.

On reaching the summit, those in the seventh of the six had a full view of the six On reaching the samult, those in the several of the thirteen trains, had a full view of the six locomotives following after them on the one side, and the six descending on the other, each belching forth fire and smoke, whilst the miners going to heir work in the shafts, and at either end of the tunnel, bearing hundreds of lamps, and moving to and fro in the distance at the base of the moun-tain, gave the finishing attraction to this grand spec-tacle. The western slope of the mountain is more precipitors and difficult than the eastern, and it was precipitoes and difficult than the eastern, and it was truly a grand sight to look up and see, "rank above rank," the various trains tacking like ships on the ocean's wave, down the terraced mountain side. The grand spectacle produced by dramatic genius will never more prove any attraction to the five hundred greats of the flatlimore and Ohio Railroad; they will bereafter note them to be mere child'a play, in com-parison to "The Crossing of Pettibone's Tunnel."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one-thousand eight hundred and fifty-four:

For invalid pensions under various acts, four hundred and eighty thousand collars.

For pensions to widows and orphans under the acts of July the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and July the twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans under the acts of July the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

eight hundred and forfy-eight, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, ninety thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, thirty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and orty-eight, two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

For half-pay pensions to widows and orphans provided for by the eleventh section of an act approved January the twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the first and second sections of an act approved the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in addition to an unexpended balance, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, January 20, 1853.

Approved, January 20, 1853.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE PAYMENT OF NAVY PEN

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and offer four.

fifty-four:—
For invalid pensions, twenty-five thousand dollars.
Approved, January 20, 1853.

SURBENDER OF A PORTION OF THE CUMBERLAND

SURRENDER OF A FORTION OF THE CUMBERLAND ROAD TO OHIO.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That so much of the Cumberland road, in the State of Ohio, as lies between the city of Springfield, in Clark county, Ohio, and the west line of said State, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the timber, stone, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of said road, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Ohio.

Approved, January 20, 1853.

to the said State of Ohio.

Approved, January 20, 1853.

Feat of a Gipsy—Astonishing Defusion.

[From the Washington Republic, Jan. 17.]

A gang of Gipsies, consisting of three or four families, have been for some weeks occupying the large brick building near the stone warehouse, in the neighborhood of the Observatory, whither have been attracted many credulous persons—men and women, boys and girls—under a belief that these vagabonds had the power to foretell their fate in life. Other portions of the same tribe have been in Georgetown, and perhaps some are there yet. A circumstance has lately occupied the attention of our police, and its publication may tend to put people on their guard against these people, and also to dissipate the foolish credulity which induces some persons to put faith in fortune telling.

These Gipsies were some weeks ago encamped near Bristol post office, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and the women, as we are informed, did a thriving business at fortune telling. A store having been broken open and robbed in the neighborhood, and no chee to the robbers being found, resort was had by some of the parties to the leading Gipsy woman, to see if she could put them on the trail of the robbers. Amongst the many who visited her for this purpose was Captain Robert Perry, a gentleman of respectable standing, of considerable means, and hitherto considered sharp enough to protect himself from folly in the business affairs of life.

Captain Perry was selected by the Gipsy as a victim. She told him that on his farm was secrete a treasure, the enormous value of which he could scarcely conceive, and that if he would grant her a private interview at his house she would discover to him the means of securing it. He consented, and they met, according to appointment. She told him that she could not disclose the secret without the full sum. The suspicions of Captain P. said that he had not that much in his possession, all he had being \$835. The Gipsy was firm, and declared she could not disclose the secret wit her incantations performed over the trunk and money might have their full effect. While so engaged her cloak fell upon the trunk, but she quickly replaced it on her shoulders. The mysterious proceeding being over, Perry was called to examine the trunk, and found it all right; he relocked it, and pocketed the key. He was now told that the work was done, and that on the ninth day she would return, and if the money, &c., in the trunk were all right, she would be at liberty to point out to him the exact location of the treasure on his farm. She further told him that if she were detained by sickness or other cause, he was to open the trunk himself, and would find the necessary instructions. It can scarcely be credited that a man possessing his ordinary senses could have been so led away by the hope of gain; yet it is true that the trunk was sacredly kept closed for the ninth day, (a Saturday.) and the Gipsy did not return. Preferring to receive ocular realization of his hopes by the personal aid of the Gipsy, to trusting to written instructions from the invisible world, he delayed opening the trunk, in hopes of her reappearing, till last Monday. He then unlocked it, took out the bundle, removed the various wrappings, and found—some two hundred coppers and a few leaves of tobacco! The Gipsy had substituted this bundle for the one containing his money.

Without informing his family or friends of his mishap, he obtained the services of two or three persons, and, mounted, they hastened to this city in pursuit of the Gipsies, it being stated they had come this way. Ascertaining that some of them were residing in the First ward, he stated the above facts to Justice Drury, who issued a warrant to search the premises of the Gipsies, it being stated they had come this way. Ascertaining that some of them were residing in the First ward, he stated the above facts to Justice Drury; who issued a warrant to search the premises of the Gipsies, it being stated they had come this way. Ascertaining that some of the more search the pr

could be identify either of the women here, as the woman who had promised him the treasure. Since then, with the aid of several officers, he has been scouring the neighboring counties of Virginia and Maryland, but, up to last night, had obtained no nowledge of his fortune teller.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT OF THE USTRED STATES.—FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

No. 54. Mathew Cunningham, plaintiff in error, es. Mary
W. W. Ashley, executrix, et al.—The argument of this
ause was continued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Pike for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned.

tiff in error. Adjourned.

Count of Affends, Jan 20.—The argument of No. 75 concluded at two o clock P. M.

Jan. 21.—No. 290 Center, respondent, agt. Finne, appellant. Submitted. L. J. Howe, counsel.

No. 78, (in order.) The Howard Insurance Co., appellants, agt. Halsey and others, respondents. Argued. Samuel A. Foot for appellants; Jeremiah Larocque for respondents.

Samuel A. Foot for appellants; Jeremiah Larocque for respondents.

No. 82. (in order.) Merrill, respondent, agt. Tyler, appellant. Argued. Henry R. Seidon for appellant; Harry Wilbur for respondent.

No. 85. (in order.) White, receiver, &c., appellant, agt. Anibler, respondent. Argued. M. T. Reynolds for appellant R. A. Parmenter for respondent, agt. Beach and another, appellants, Argued. M. Hill, Jr. for appellants: Henry R. Seiden for respondent.

No. 90, called and passed.

No. 91, (in order.) Keegan, respondent, agt. The Western Railread Corporation, appellant. Argued. M. T. Reynolds for appellant. N. Hill, Jr. for respondent.

Court of Appealart. M. Hill, Jr. for respondent.

Court of Appendix ... Jan. 22.—No. 92 called, in order. No. 94. Judgment affirmed by default. N. Hill, Jr., connect.

No. 95. Brouson and another against Wiman, appellant.

Argued: D. H. Marsh for appellant, Hiram Denio, for re-

spondent. No. 96 called and passed. (Nos. 97 and 98 heretofore struck off.) No. 59 called and passed. (No. 100 heretofore submitted.) No. 101 reserved. No. 102 judgment reversed by default—N. Hill, Jr., counsel. No. 103 reversed. No. 104 called and passed—making ten causes called to default.

versed. No. 104 called and passed—making ten causes called to day.

No. 153. Coaldin and another, appellant, against King, respondents submitted—N. Howard, Jr. counsel.

No. 167. (Benay on both sides.) Till, respondent, agt. Porter, appellant, Arguest John Porter, appellant, in person N. Hill. Jr., respondent.